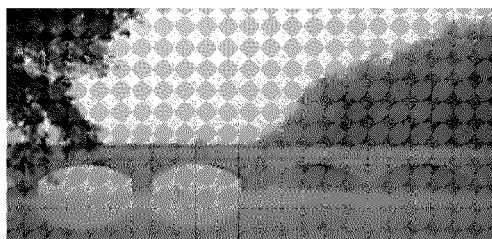


To: Allnutt, David[Allnutt.David@epa.gov]; bigioni, neil[bigioni.neil@epa.gov]; Corman, Bicky[Corman.Bicky@epa.gov]; Cozad, David[Cozad.David@epa.gov]; Dierker, Carl[Dierker.Carl@epa.gov]; Dolph, Becky[Dolph.Becky@epa.gov]; Engelman, Alexa[ENGELMAN.ALEXA@EPA.GOV]; Frey, Bert[frey.bertram@epa.gov]; Harrison, Ben[Harrison.Ben@epa.gov]; Isales, Lydia[Isales.Lydia@epa.gov]; Jackson, Brooke-Sidney[Jackson.Brooke-Sidney@epa.gov]; Kairis, Mindy[Kairis.Mindy@epa.gov]; Kaplan, Robert[kaplan.robert@epa.gov]; Mackey, Cyndy[Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov]; Moyer, Robert[Moyer.Robert@epa.gov]; Mulkey, Marcia[Mulkey.Marcia@epa.gov]; Murray, Suzanne[Murray.Suzanne@epa.gov]; Nguyen, Quoc[Nguyen.Quoc@epa.gov]; OGC CCILLO[OGC_CCILLO@epa.gov]; Patel, Manisha[Patel.Manisha@epa.gov]; Schaaf, Eric[Schaaf.Eric@epa.gov]; Schramm, Daniel[Schramm.Daniel@epa.gov]; Silver, Meg[Silver.Meg@epa.gov]; Stern, Allyn[Stern.Alyn@epa.gov]; Walker, Mike[Walker.Mike@epa.gov]; Ward, W. Robert[Ward.Robert@epa.gov]; Williamson, Timothy[Williamson.Tim@epa.gov]
From: Grady, Mary
Sent: Mon 4/29/2013 1:54:58 PM
Subject: Cross-Cutting Issues News for April 29, 2013



StreamsLakes_043 **Cross-Cutting Issues News**

for April 29, 2013

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Climate Change

Final Rule to Exempt Underground Injection Of Carbon Dioxide From RCRA Sent to OMB

The Environmental Protection Agency sent a final rule to the White House Office of Management and Budget April 24 that is expected to include an exemption from federal hazardous waste regulations for carbon dioxide captured from industrial...

Drilling

House Committee Wants More Details On Federal Fracking Research Program

Members of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee pressed federal agency officials April 26 for more details about a coordinated federal research effort on hydraulic fracturing....

Energy

D.C. Circuit Rules It Lacks Jurisdiction To Hear Challenge of SEC Resource Rule

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on April 26 concluded that it does not have authority to consider a lawsuit brought by industry petitioners challenging the Securities and Exchange Commission's resource...

Energy

Environmental Groups Sue TVA Over Plan To Retrofit Coal-Fired Gallatin Power Plant

RALEIGH, N.C.—The Tennessee Valley Authority has violated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by failing to adequately consider alternatives to retrofitting its coal-fired Gallatin Power Plant, environmental groups...

Energy

New York City to Study Feasibility Of Geothermal Energy Development

NEW YORK—A study evaluating the feasibility of geothermal energy development in New York City will be undertaken by the Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability under City Council legislation signed April 23 by Mayor Michael...

Regulatory Policy

Ninth Circuit Says Consent Decree Cannot Revise Rules Outside Regulatory Procedures

A federal appeals court has told federal agencies that the government cannot use negotiations with selected litigants to avoid procedural requirements for revamping regulations (Conservation Northwest v. Sherman, 9th Cir., No. 11-35729,...

Regulatory Policy

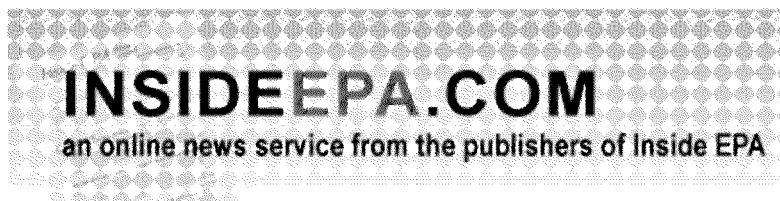
President Taps FTC Economist Shelanski To Lead OMB Regulatory Affairs Office

Howard Shelanski, a Federal Trade Commission economist, was nominated April 25 to become the next head of the White House Office of Management and Budget's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs....

Transportation

Highway Agency Reports to Congress On NEPA Compliance for Seven Projects

Two environmental impact statements and five environmental assessments have been initiated for highway projects since the effective date of a transportation law enacted in July 2012, the Federal Highway Administration said in a report...



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EPA Bid To End Key Civil Rights Defense Falls Short, Equity Advocates

Say

A coalition of environmentalists and civil rights groups are criticizing EPA's bid to stop allowing recipients of federal funding to cite compliance with federal air standards as a defense against Civil Rights Act Title VI discrimination claims, saying that while they back ending the defense it does not go far enough in ensuring rights law compliance.

Boxer Draws Rare Criticism From Environmentalists Over NEPA Reforms

Senate environment committee Chairwoman Barbara Boxer (D-CA), one of the environmental community's staunchest allies on Capitol Hill, is facing rare criticism from activists over her support for reforms to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) included in pending water resources legislation she crafted with her GOP counterpart.

EPA Delays Perchlorate Health Goal To Review New Model By FDA Scientist

EPA has delayed its proposed public health goal for perchlorate in drinking water, due last February, in order to consult with a Food & Drug Administration (FDA) scientist who recently published a model very similar to what agency science advisors suggested officials use to calculate its goal and eventual regulation for the rocket fuel ingredient.

Latest Blogs

EPA Issues Revised Bristol Bay Water Study

EPA has released for public comment its revised draft assessment of the potential water quality impacts of planned hard-rock mining in Alaska's Bristol Bay watershed, . . .

OMB Reviews EPA Coal Ash Data

EPA has sent for White House review a notice of data availability (NODA) to seek comment on new information it received from utilities on how . . .

GreenwireGreenwire

OIL AND GAS:

Court rebuffs industry challenge to SEC reporting rule

Jeremy P. Jacobs, E&E reporter

Published: Friday, April 26, 2013

<http://ads.eenews.net/b/ident.gif?b=105&r=npbcpbbsf&a=51352&p=2>

This story was updated at 2:16 p.m. EDT.

Federal judges today turned away a petroleum industry challenge to a major Securities and Exchange Commission rule requiring companies to disclose payments to domestic and foreign governments.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit ruled unanimously that it lacks jurisdiction to hear the case from the American Petroleum Institute, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other industry groups.

They must first proceed to district court, Judge David Tatel wrote.

"We begin and end with jurisdiction," wrote Tatel, who was appointed to the court by President Clinton.

The 2010 Dodd-Frank Wall Street reform law contained a provision to address the so-called resource curse, under which oil, gas and mineral development can have a devastating effect on impoverished communities in foreign countries.

Seeking to shine a light on the problem, the law instructed the SEC to promulgate disclosure requirements. Last year, the agency finalized a rule mandating that extraction companies annually report any payment to a foreign government or the U.S. government "made to further the commercial development of oil, natural gas, or minerals."

Regulators estimated the rule would cost industry \$1 billion initially, and \$200 million to \$400 million for ongoing upkeep.

The law was lambasted by industry, which quickly filed suit. It challenged the rule on First Amendment grounds, arguing that it compels companies to engage in speech that could influence politics in foreign countries. They also questioned the SEC's cost-benefit analysis.

Tatel and his colleagues -- Judge Janice Rogers Brown and Senior Judge David Sentelle, both Republican appointees -- never got to those issues, however.

They noted that the industry groups have also filed a lawsuit in district court, "out of an abundance of caution," according to court documents.

"Their caution proved prescient," Tatel wrote.

That case was put on hold until the D.C. Circuit case was decided.

Oxfam America, which intervened in defense of the rule, applauded the ruling.

"The court's decision to dismiss the case on jurisdictional grounds is a huge victory for transparency supporters, investors and citizens in resource-rich countries," said Ian Gary, senior policy manager of Oxfam America's oil, gas and mining program. "We have confidence that justice will prevail and the lower court will rule in our favor."

Oxfam counsel Jonathan Kaufman added: "We're prepared to defend the transparency rules in the district court, where this case belongs."

The SEC rule has also sparked debate on Capitol Hill. South Carolina Republican Rep. Jeff Duncan's legislation ([H.R. 1613](#)) to codify an offshore drilling agreement between the United States and Mexico contains an exemption to the SEC rule for companies working under the transboundary agreement. Democrats have stiffly criticized the provision ([E&E Daily](#), April 26).

API spokesman Brian Straessle emphasized that his group's legal efforts will continue.

"The court's decision today is not a ruling in any way on the merits of API's challenge to the rule," he said in an email. "We will continue to explore every avenue as our challenge moves forward in the District Court for the District of Columbia."

[Click here](#) to read the opinion.

Reporter Manuel Quinones contributed.

BRISTOL BAY:

Large mine would hurt salmon -- EPA

Manuel Quinones, E&E reporter

Published: Friday, April 26, 2013

<http://ads.eenews.net/b/ident.gif?b=122&r=49v5f9xtew&a=51352&p=4>

A large-scale mine in southwest Alaska would have negative effects on valuable salmon populations, U.S. EPA said today when releasing its revised draft watershed assessment of potential mining in the Bristol Bay region.

Concern over the potential Pebble LP gold and copper mine prompted the agency to conduct the watershed assessment, much to the chagrin of developers and the wider mining industry.

The revised and expanded document, which contains three volumes, analyzed various mining scenarios. It says a large operation could result in the loss of more than 20 miles of stream and more than 1,000 acres of wetland, hurting salmon populations downstream.

"Indirect effects of stream and wetland losses would include reductions in the quality of downstream habitat for coho salmon, sockeye salmon, Chinook salmon, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden," the agency's report said.

"These indirect effects cannot be quantified but likely would diminish fish production downstream of the mine site," it added, noting that the Bristol Bay area is home to the largest sockeye salmon fishery in the world.

EPA originally released a draft watershed assessment in May 2012 ([E&ENews](#)

PM

[. May 18, 2012](#)). Responding to public, scientific and industry concerns, the new document expands its look at potential mining scenarios and impacts and modern industry practices, and it clarifies the study's purpose.

["Generally the updated assessment affirms the conclusions of the initial assessment," Seattle-based EPA Region 10 Administrator Dennis McLerran said in a conference call this afternoon.](#)

[The new draft does not, however, take into account the prospect of a smaller underground mine. "We have evaluated what we believe would be likely scenarios for mining development," McLerran said.](#)

[Environmentalists applauded the EPA document.](#)

["The science is clear," said Tim Bristol, Alaska chief for Trout Unlimited, the mine's main opposition group. "Developing Pebble Mine will harm salmon and destroy streams even if nothing ever goes wrong at the mine."](#)

[Also today, more than 300 scientists in coordination with the Pew Charitable Trusts sent a letter to the White House praising the watershed assessment and warning about the mine's possible impacts.](#)

["The watershed assessment is particularly important for protecting a region in which a healthy and diverse fish population is central to the wellbeing of people, other wildlife, the economy and a subsistence way of life that dates back thousands of years," they](#)

said in their letter.

"The agency is to be commended for initiating this effort rather than waiting to rely on the narrow scope of review that might be taken when a single permit application is filed," the scientists wrote.

Pebble backers, however, have been calling on the agency to let the permitting process work its course. They fear that EPA will use the watershed assessment to block key permits for the mine.

The Pebble venture is a partnership between Vancouver, British Columbia-based Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. and London-based Anglo American PLC. Northern said the partners may be ready to submit the project for official review this year.

As planned, EPA will submit the new draft assessment for another round of public comment and scientific peer review (*Greenwire*, April 24). Acting Administrator Bob Perciasepe said earlier this week that the process could be complete by fall.

"We believe that the information that is in our assessment will be useful in any permitting or evaluation process that may move forward," McLerran said.

The document itself stressed, "This assessment is a scientific investigation. It does not reflect any conclusions or judgments about the need for or scope of government action, nor does it offer or analyze options for future decisions."

[Click here for a summary of the new draft watershed assessment.](#)

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING:

GOP blasts White House request to boost fracking study funds

Nick Juliano, E&E reporter

Published: Friday, April 26, 2013

House Republicans today criticized an Obama administration request for additional money to fund an ongoing study into the health, safety and environmental

consequences of hydraulic fracturing.

Lawmakers argued that the interagency probe was a precursor to aggressive federal regulation of oil and gas drilling and charged that the agencies were not sharing enough information about their activities.

Rep. Cynthia Lummis (R-Wyo.) questioned the request for tens of millions in additional funding for the study next year, pointing to the "terrible track record" of U.S. EPA related to its withdrawn conclusion tying groundwater contamination in Pavillion, Wyo., to fracking. She also complained that EPA, the Department of Energy, the U.S. Geological Survey and other agencies failed to release a draft of the interagency study by last fall or finalize it by the beginning of this year, as initially scheduled.

"Congress and the public have very few details regarding the administration's ongoing activities in this area," Lummis said at a hearing this morning. She said lawmakers wanted to ensure that "the administration's research activities are appropriate, balanced and transparent."

Lummis chairs the House Science, Space and Technology Subcommittee on Energy, which convened today's joint hearing along with the Environment Subcommittee. Officials from EPA, USGS, DOE and the Department of Health and Human Services testified.

Rep. Chris Stewart (R-Utah), who chairs the Environment Subcommittee, accused the administration of taking a "cart before the horse" approach to the study in looking for an excuse to regulate hydraulic fracturing. Instead, he urged the administration to embrace the benefits natural gas has delivered, pointing to a 12 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011.

"Rather than search for problems that do not exist, the EPA and this administration should recognize that fracking is the solution, not a problem," Stewart said.

The administration witnesses all agreed that new domestic supplies of oil and natural gas unlocked with recent advances combining hydraulic fracturing, which is also referred to as fracking, and horizontal drilling have been a boon for the economy and aided efforts to address climate change. But they stressed that much remains unknown about the controversial production technique, which has been used in Eastern states like Pennsylvania only for a few years. They said the study was aimed at establishing best practices to ensure hydraulic fracturing could continue with support from the public.

"This is a period of great opportunity for the prudent development of our country's oil and gas resources, which could make a positive contribution to our economy, jobs and balance of trade. But to get these benefits, we must do this right," said Guido DeHoratiis, DOE's acting deputy assistant secretary for oil and gas.

The administration's fiscal 2014 budget requests a total of \$44.7 million for the fracturing research, including \$12 million for DOE, DeHoratiis said. EPA is seeking \$14.1 million

for its unconventional oil and gas research, said Kevin Teichman, a senior science adviser in the Office of Research and Development. And USGS is seeking \$18.6 million, said David Russ, USGS's Northeast regional director.

In the current fiscal year, EPA is spending about \$6.1 million, DOE is spending about \$10 million and USGS is spending about \$8.6 million, the witnesses said.

Agencies are focusing on their own areas of expertise within the study, witnesses said. For example, USGS is studying the link between fracturing and earthquakes, while EPA is studying potential water contamination and methane emissions generated by the technique.

Republicans on the committee also slammed EPA's refusal to send the agency's lead representative to the hydraulic fracturing study, senior policy counsel Bob Sussman, despite receiving four weeks' notice of the hearing.

"While I hope the agency had a good reason for their refusal to make Mr. Sussman available, they did not share this reason with us," Stewart said, noting that Sussman's absence emphasizes Republicans' existing concerns about EPA's lack of transparency.

ENERGY POLICY:

Lawmakers slam Obama admin opposition to bill boosting production on tribal lands

Jessica Estepa, E&E reporter

Published: Friday, April 26, 2013

<http://ads.eenews.net/b/ident.gif?b=105&r=4ucgnr268n&a=51352&p=4>

House lawmakers on both sides of the aisle today criticized the Obama administration for opposing a bill that sponsors say would spur energy development on tribal lands.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Director Mike Black was the only person to testify on Rep. Don Young's (R-Alaska) H.R. 1548 at a hearing of the House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs. Black kept it short and to the point:

"While the department supports the concepts of streamlining federal regulations to increase energy development on Indian lands, the department cannot support H.R. 1548."

Interior opposes various portions of the bill, including amending the National Environmental Policy Act to streamline the approval process for energy leases and creating standardized tracking number systems for oil and gas wells.

The push to cut back on environmental reviews would have "far-reaching consequences on the way the department does business," Black said in his written testimony.

A proposal to have land appraisals approved or rejected in 30 days would not be possible because the department may not have the resources to do so, the prepared testimony said. Additionally, it rejected the proposal for a uniform system of reference numbers for oil and gas wells, citing costs and the need for reprogramming.

Following Black's testimony, Young said the provisions opposed by BIA had been supported by a number of tribes. He asked whether the department had consulted with any tribes before writing its testimony. Black said no.

Rep. Markwayne Mullin (R-Okla.) sharply criticized Black's testimony. He questioned whether Black truly believed what was written in the prepared statements. When Black said he did, Mullin, a registered member of the Cherokee Nation, expressed dismay.

"I am literally appalled at the responses that you are giving," he said. "It makes no sense. You are doing nothing but reading text. ... I had hoped that you would say, 'This is my job.'"

Del. Eni Faleomavaega (D-American Samoa) also wondered about the administration's opposition, saying the bill was just an effort to give tribes more flexibility. He noted that the original version of the bill was introduced by Young last session and asked whether the administration had taken any opportunities to consult tribes about the legislation.

Black said that while his department had not specifically asked tribes about the measure, there had been several consultations with tribes about issues mentioned in the bill, including energy leases and land trust management.

Irene Cuch, chairwoman of Utah's Ute Tribe, sat in the audience during the hearing, nodding at some parts of the exchange between Black and the committee members. Last year, she testified before the subcommittee on an earlier version of the bill, stating her tribe's support for the proposed measures. She also offered several recommendations to the legislation, many of which were amended into the bill last year.

She agreed with the committee's criticisms.

"[The administration] is not being really helpful," she said. "They're trying to tell us what to do. They need to come off of that and start supporting the tribes. Self-determination,

that's the key."

REGULATIONS:

New federal rules do more good than harm to the economy -- OMB

Jean Chemnick, E&E reporter

Published: Friday, April 26, 2013

The benefits outweighed costs of most of the major rules and regulations that federal agencies issued last year, according to a report released yesterday by the White House.

The Office of Management and Budget is required to provide a report to Congress each year on the costs and benefits of new final rules that might have a significant effect on the economy. This year's report analyzed the effects of 47 major rules promulgated by seven agencies between Oct. 1, 2011, and Sept. 30, 2012, which accounts for 19 percent of all of the rules finalized last year by federal agencies.

The 14 rules the report judged to be the most economically significant of that group yielded combined benefits between \$53.2 billion and \$114.6 billion each year, according to the report. The cost of those rules fell between \$14.8 billion and \$19.5 billion each year.

U.S. EPA churned out 32 economically significant rules last year, compared with 12 from the Energy Department and five from the Department of Agriculture. EPA's rules were also judged to have the largest collective impact on the economy, generating \$112 billion to \$637.6 billion per year in benefits such as avoided health care costs. They cost regulated entities \$30.4 billion to \$36.5 billion a year, the report said.

DOE's rules offered benefits of up to \$15.3 billion a year compared with up to \$5.5 billion in costs, it said, compared with USDA's maximum \$1.3 billion benefits for up to \$1.2 billion in cost.

A new hazardous air emissions rule for fossil fuel and coal-fired power plants was one of the costliest finalized last year, as well as being one of the most beneficial, OMB said.

The so-called utility MACT rule would cost \$8.2 billion a year in compliance costs, with state, local and tribal entities shelling out more than \$100 million for implementation.

A biomass biodiesel rule EPA finalized last year would require the production of 1.28 billion gallons of biodiesel this year under the renewable fuels standard at a total cost of \$207 million to \$311 million.

The report is likely to provide fodder for congressional Republicans who have argued that EPA rules hurt the economy. They are also likely to challenge the administration's assumptions about the rules' benefits.

ENDANGERED SPECIES:

FWS looks to delist gray wolves

Published: Friday, April 26, 2013

The Fish and Wildlife Service is moving toward removing the gray wolf from the endangered species list.

Mexican wolves in Arizona and New Mexico would remain on the list.

The gray wolf was nearly extinct until it was reintroduced to the West 18 years ago. The population has grown into the thousands.

Residents of Western states have lobbied to delist the wolf because of its impact on livestock. Once the wolf is delisted, individual states would be able to set their own protections.

Currently, wolves are legally hunted in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, although FWS continues to monitor their populations.

But some conservationists and scientists say the delisting would significantly hurt wolf populations.

"This is politics versus professional wildlife management," said Jamie Rappaport Clark, former director of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the president of Defenders of Wildlife. "The service is saying: 'We're done. Game over. Whatever happens to wolves in the U.S. is a state thing.' They are declaring victory long before science would tell

them to do so."

Scientists also criticized the way FWS defined wolf subspecies.

FWS will release its decision in the next few weeks. The delisting could go into effect as early as this year (Julie Cart, *Los Angeles Times*, April 25). – MM

MICHIGAN:

Senate votes to legalize wolf hunting

Published: Friday, April 26, 2013

The Michigan Senate approved a measure that would make wolf hunting a part of the state's constitution, upsetting a group that's been lobbying for a hunting ban.

Senators voted 25-11 along party lines to approve the measure.

The proposal would give the Natural Resources Commission the power to decide what wildlife can be hunted.

The bill essentially hamstringing efforts of local groups that are trying to put wolf hunting to a referendum.

Michigan lawmakers designated wolves as a game species last year (Alanna Durkin, *AP/San Francisco Chronicle*, April 25). -- MM

COAL:

Enviros sue TVA over plant upgrades

Manuel Quinones, E&E reporter

Published: Friday, April 26, 2013

Several environmental groups sued the Tennessee Valley Authority yesterday in their latest attempt to stop upgrades to its Gallatin coal-fired power plant near Nashville, Tenn.

The groups -- including the Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association, the Tennessee Environmental Council, the Sierra Club and the Center for Biological Diversity -- say TVA should scrap \$1 billion in planned emissions control upgrades and instead focus on cleaner fuels and efficiency.

Attorneys with Earthjustice and the Southern Environmental Law Center filed the complaint in U.S. district court in Nashville. They accuse TVA of violating the National Environmental Policy Act by not properly reviewing the upgrade plan's impacts or alternatives.

"In its haste to spend more than \$1 billion of customer money to prop up an obsolete coal plant, TVA violated the law," said Louise Gorenflo, chairwoman of the Beyond Coal campaign for the Tennessee chapter of the Sierra Club.

The groups say TVA's plan would clear-cut forested areas and force the relocation of an aquatic animal-rearing facility. CBD threatened to sue TVA last year over previous plans for the hatchery. The Sierra Club has also sued TVA over documents related to the plant upgrades.

TVA describes the project as a way to maintain a diverse energy portfolio while also dramatically reducing harmful air pollution releases.

The utility said earlier this year, "The Gallatin project will further improve air quality in the Tennessee Valley, which is cleaner today than it has been in decades. In total, TVA has invested more than \$5.4 billion in emission reductions across its generating system."

ClimateWire -- Mon., April 29, 2013 -- Read the full edition

1. BUSINESS: Consortium sells power from electric cars to grid and turns profit

If not for the orange power cords trailing from their sides, the 15 Mini Coopers lined up in the northwest corner of the University of Delaware's science and technology campus might have been a scene from a BMW dealership. No other outward clues hinted that in their stationary form, these cars were driving a new business.

2. HEALTH: Achoo! Pollen level counts on steady rise, but is climate change to blame?

If the fine yellow powder lining Washington, D.C.'s sidewalks and benches weren't enough of an indication, local allergy sufferers have recently noticed high levels of tree pollen dusting America's capital, via watery eyes, runny noses and itchy throats. Scientists have predicted that rising temperatures linked to climate change are likely to intensify the allergy season, and this month's spike may have been a preview of what's to come.

TODAY'S STORIES

3. SCIENCE: As temperatures rise, forests emit more seeds for clouds that cool

4. WEATHER: Balmy week triggers rapid snowmelt that floods Red River Valley

5. REGULATION: Green guidelines for palm oil growers rankle environmentalists

6. WEATHER: After objections to drought report, NOAA issues clarifying 'FAQ'

7. OCEANS: Northeast sea surface temperatures spiked to record highs in 2012 -- report

8. AUTOS: Electric car maker offers no-fault battery warranty for its luxury sedan

9. FINANCE: Investors set sights on green energy in Europe

10. EMISSIONS: Greenhouse gas contribution of industrialized countries fell 0.7 percent in 2011

11. NATIONS: Ireland says it is likely to miss 2020 greenhouse gas targets

12. CULTURE: Climate change novel published by U.K. science museum

E&ETV's OnPoint

13. ENERGY POLICY: Refiners' Drevna says RFS should be scrapped

EnergyWire TODAY'S EDITION: Monday, April 29, 2013 -- 08:08 AM Read full edition

1. CLIMATE:

Marcellus Shale cities, entwined with gas, are among latest to join fossil fuels divestment push

From where State College, Pa., sits -- in the crook of the Marcellus Shale's elbow -- it's impossible to avoid the economic ripples of natural gas drilling. But that hasn't stopped the town's mayor from coming out against fossil fuels. Last week, Mayor Elizabeth Goreham joined mayors and city councils from nine other cities to call for fossil fuel divestment: withdrawing, or withholding, any public investment in the top 200 companies that produce coal, oil or natural gas. [Go to story #1](#)

THIS MORNING'S STORIES

2. WORKFORCE: OSHA conducting safety sweeps at Bakken well sites

3. OIL FIELD SERVICES: Overseas investments pay off for providers amid domestic drilling slowdown

4. MARCELLUS SHALE: Some residents near drilling attribute health problems to fracking -- pilot study

5. NEW YORK: Conflict-of-interest charges fan flames over fracking study

6. OFFSHORE DRILLING: Anadarko sees stars aligning in Gulf's ultra-deep waters

7. ARCTIC DRILLING: Shell's 'beer can' spill backup successfully tested

8. NORTH DAKOTA: Will gas flaring measures be enough to stanch waste?

9. LNG: Global gas demand buoys Ohio equipment builder

10. BUSINESS: Tiny explorer's oil discoveries attract big would-be buyers

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